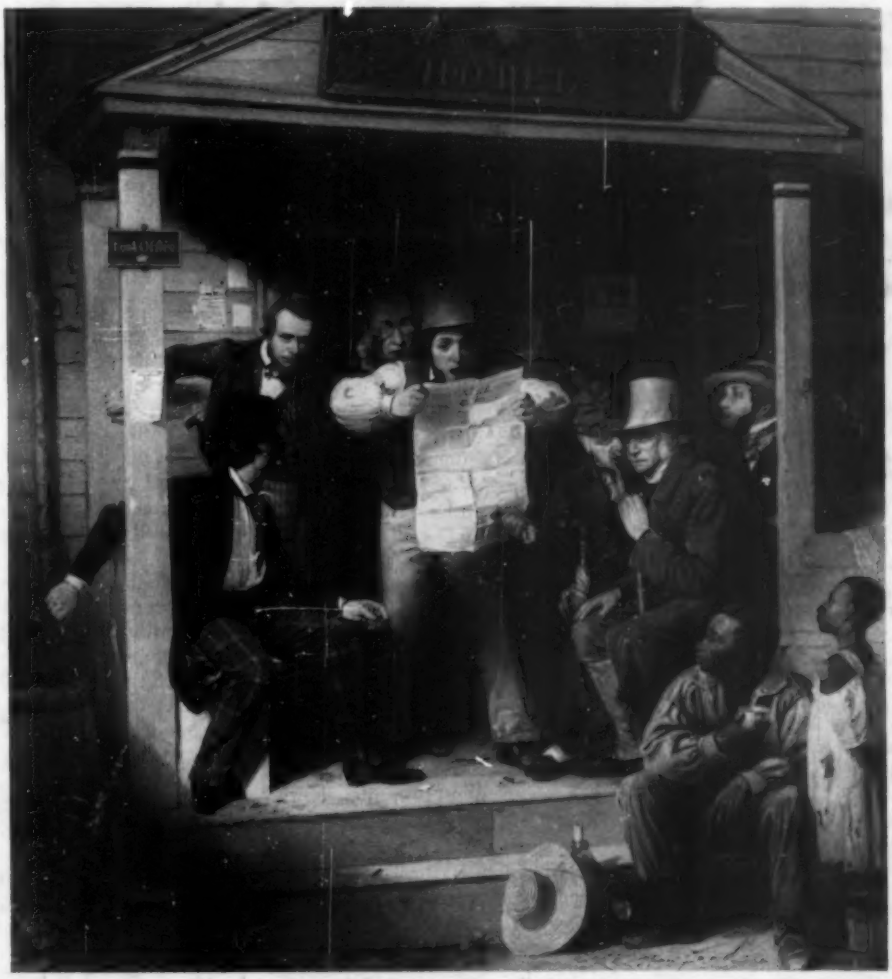
Library of Congress

INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. 49, No. 6 Published Biweekly March 12, 1990



Major Library of Congress Exhibition on the American Journalist Opens April 5

See page 103

Also in This Issue

The making of an exhibit 105

Excerpts from *The American Journalist* 107

First Mansfield Lecture 112

Additional IFLA reports 112

Staff News 114

Cover

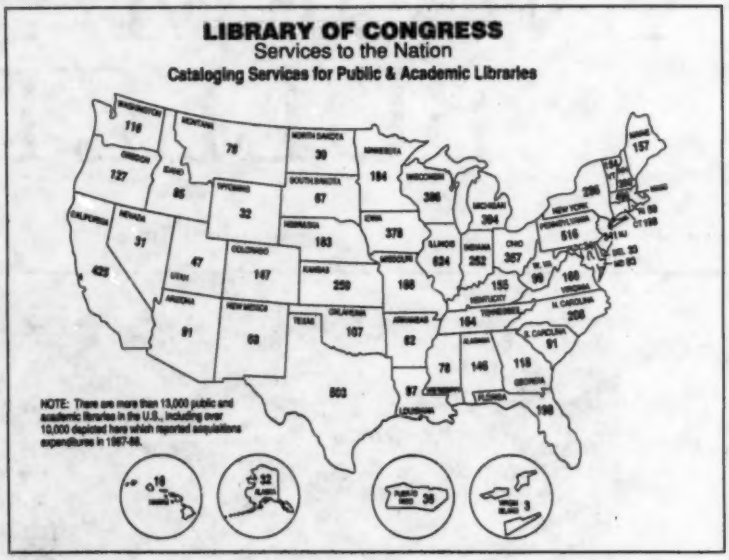
Mexican News. Lithograph by Alfred Jones, engraver, after a painting by Richard Caton Woodville. Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress.

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued biweekly by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies, and allied organizations in the United States.

Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin*, Public Affairs Office, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

Alice Taylor, Acting Editor

Sharing Resources with the Nation


LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
Services to the Nation
Cataloging Services for Public & Academic Libraries
NOTE: There are more than 13,000 public and academic libraries in the U.S., including over 10,000 depicted here which reported acquisitions expenditures in 1987-88.

Map A

The Library of Congress makes a major contribution to the American people by helping the nation's libraries catalog books and acquire materials. It also provides direct services—many of them unpublicized—to library users around the nation by sharing books and information with local libraries that would be otherwise inaccessible in local communities.

In his recent testimony before the House Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations, Librarian of Congress James H. Billington supported the Library's 1991 budget request in part by describing the great value of these services.

The seven maps presented here demonstrate how the Library of Congress shares its resources with people and libraries in all parts of the United States. In many cases these services can be provided at very little extra cost to the Library of Congress, but they may mean great savings to the individual libraries.

Sharing Resources: The Library of Congress Today

Cataloging Services To the Nation's Libraries

As the Library of Congress catalogs the materials it acquires—books, serials, and special formats such as maps, music, and films—it makes the cataloging records available to other libraries through its Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS).

These bibliographic data come in several formats, including microfiche, cards, book catalogs, magnetic tape, and CD-ROM. CDS distributes machine-readable records to individual libraries as well as to the bibliographic utilities (central databases of bibliographic records that are shared by members). It is through the bibliographic utilities that the widest use is made of the Library's cataloging data.

It is estimated that the Library of Congress (with a total 1990 budget

(Cont. on p. 108)

The American Journalist: A Library of Congress Exhibition Explores the Paradoxical Role of the Press

As recently as this morning's headlines—"New Zealand and the Media Madness: Backlash Against the Pack Following Young Hilary" and "U.S. Denies Report of High-Level Talks with Iranians on Freeing the Hostages"—the American press generates mixed reactions among the reading public. Are they invaders of privacy or seekers of the truth?

The Library of Congress will explore these and related issues in a major exhibition titled "The American Journalist: Paradox of the Press," which opens in the Madison Gallery at the Library on April 5 and runs through August 12.

As exhibition curator David Halaas notes, the American public has long held mixed views about the appropriate role of the media: "On the one hand members of the press are seen as truthseekers and watchdogs of government; on the other hand they're seen as gossipmongers and purveyors of slander. That's the basic paradox."

In this exhibition American journalism is explored simultaneously from two angles: historically, from its colonial roots through the sensationalist yellow press of the turn of the century; and individually, through the unique personalities of American journalists who have left their mark on the way journalism is practiced today.

Prepared by the Library of Congress in cooperation with the American Society of Newspaper Editors (ASNE), the exhibition is made possible by a $325,000 grant from the Gannett Foundation.

Drawing on the Library's vast and varied holdings, from newspapers and private diaries to motion pictures and cartoons, the exhibition offers a critical look at the 300-year history of journalism in America and at journalists and their place in American society. All told, there will be some 400 items on display.

Ernie Pyle's typewriter and one of his typed dispatches. (Typewriter loaned by the Indiana School of Journalism; dispatch loaned by Scripps Howard News Bureau, Washington, D.C.)

Exhibition Highlights

The exhibition opens with the only surviving copy of the first newspaper published in North America, *Publick Occurrences, Both Forreign and Domestick* (on loan from the Public Record Office of London), published by Boston printer and bookseller Benjamin Harris on September 25, 1690. It is immediately followed by the broadside issued four days later "By the Governour and Council" (of Massachusetts) suppressing the newspaper.

These two items establish one of the exhibition's main themes: the public's ambivalent attitude toward the press in America and the limits placed upon it from its earliest beginnings. *(Cont. on p. 104)*

Above: *Alfred R. Waud, Civil War news illustrator.* Below: *Waud's pencil drawing, "The Last of General Ewell's Corps," April 6, 1865. (Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress.)*

Journalist *(Cont. from p. 103)*

In addition to *Publick Occurrences* and the order banning it, the exhibition will include such unique items as:

- pencil drawings by Alfred R. Waud and Edwin Forbes of events of the Civil War;
- the contents of Lincoln's pockets the night he was assassinated (which included five newspaper clippings);
- the copyright application, with cartoon, of the "Yellow Dugan Kid," who eventually came to symbolize "yellow journalism";
- the desk that belonged to William Allen White, the epitome of the small-town editor (whose papers are in the Library of Congress);
- the Norman Rockwell painting, "The Country Editor," on loan from the National Press Club in Washington, D.C.;
- Ernie Pyle's typewriter and two of his dispatches from the front;
- the pages from Bob Woodward's reporter's notebook recording the Watergate break-in.

Plan of the Exhibition

Continuing with the chronological history of journalism in America on the first level of the Madison Gallery, the exhibition examines colonial and revolutionary beginnings, and then progresses through the era of the partisan political press to the emergence of the mass press, the thirst for graphic representations of battle scenes during the Civil War, and "boom town" journalism.

It culminates in the colorful posters, cartoons, and shrieking headlines of the Hearst and Pulitzer yellow press of the late 19th century.

The second floor of the exhibition will be devoted to the story of the American journalist—the men and women who have devoted their lives to "getting the story."

Separate sections will deal with different kinds of journalists—for example: Arthur "Weegee" Fellig as street reporter; Ida Tarbell as investigator; Thomas Nast as crusader; Will Rogers as entertainer; Wilbur Storey as exploiter; Horace Greeley as persuader; and Ernie Pyle as war correspondent.

Fictional characters such as Clark Kent/Superman, Brenda Starr, and "reporter" Kermit the Frog, will be woven into the second level of the show, emphasizing the American public's fascination with the press and the people who make it work.

Design Elements

A number of eye-catching design elements have been planned by exhibition designers Benjamin Lawless and Jan Adkins to draw visitors into "The American Journalist," and to make their visit a memorable one.

☐ An 1888 folk art sculpture of a newsboy will be placed at the

entrance to the exhibition, and the image of a newsboy will be used throughout the exhibition to delineate the different sections.

☐ The existing statue of James Madison in the Madison Hall will be surrounded by a gigantic "front page" describing the exhibition, with the statue becoming, in effect, the central "illustration" for the page.

☐ A one-third size balloon carrying Nellie Bly will be constructed to represent the commission she received from Joseph Pulitzer's *New York World* to beat Phileas Fogg's record of "Around the World in Eighty Days." (She made it in 72 days.)

☐ Cutouts of paparazzi figures will line the staircases leading to the second level of the exhibition area. Popping strobe lights, representing camera flash bulbs, and voices saying, "Just one more . . ." and "Do you have a comment? . . ." will help to convey the sense of how it feels to run the gauntlet of these persistent reporter/photographers.

☐ Caricatures of individuals who have commented on the freedom of the press will be specially commissioned for the concluding section of the exhibition, which illustrates how "the paradox of the press" has been a recurring theme throughout American history.

Audio-Visual Elements

Audio-visual elements on the second level of the exhibition will tell the story of the journalist through non-print media. A 10–12 minute videotape of film clips from the 1930s to the 1980s, titled "Have I Got A Story!," depicts journalism from Hollywood's point of view; audio excerpts of radio news programs from the 1930s and 1940s, and TV news clips from the 1950s to the 1980s, demonstrate broadcast journalists at work.

Companion Volume

A generously illustrated, 236-page companion volume, written by guest curator Loren Ghiglione, will go on sale at the exhibition when it opens. A hardbound trade edition will be published in the fall. (See excerpts, page 107.)

Mr. Ghiglione, editor of *The News*, Southbridge, Mass., and president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, said: "I'm especially pleased at the unique items that the exhibition will bring together for the first time."

Exhibition Support

Financial support for the exhibition was provided by the Gannett Foundation of Arlington, Va. Gannett is among the nation's largest private foundations, with assets of nearly $650 million. It funds community projects, national programs to improve the teaching and practice of journalism, programs promoting adult literacy and encouraging philanthropy and volunteerism, and scholarships.

The foundation also operates the Gannett Center for Media Studies at Columbia University, N.Y., and the Paul Miller Washington Reporting Fellowships in Washington, D.C.

The exhibition was created in cooperation with the American Society of Newspaper Editors, an organization of more than 1,000 editors of daily newspapers in the United States and Canada. Founded in 1922, the principal purpose of ASNE is to serve as a medium for exchange of ideas and the professional growth and development of its members.

"The American Journalist: Paradox of the Press" will be open to the public from 8:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, and from 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturday and Sunday.

—Helen Dalrymple

The Making of an Exhibit

They gather around the big table in the Interpretive Programs Office in the Adams Building every day now—the team that is working furiously to wind up the final details of the "American Journalist" exhibition. Less than a month remains before the exhibition opens to the public.

How does an exhibition come to life at the Library of Congress?

It starts with the curatorial team. Loren Ghiglione, guest curator, is editor of *The News*, Southbridge, Mass., and current president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors (ASNE). He has a Ph.D. in American Studies from George Washington University and a law degree and master's degree in urban studies from Yale.

The author of the book which is a companion volume to the exhibition, *The American Journalist: Paradox of the Press*, he is the only member of the team who is not on site on a daily basis. Via FAX and Federal Express, however, he is very much a part of the process and is regularly on the phone with the other members of the team.

David Halaas is the curator of the exhibition. He has taught history and has written a book on frontier journalism, *Boom Town Newspapers: Journalism on the Rocky Mountain Mining Frontier, 1859–1881*. He has a Ph.D. in history from the University of Colorado.

Associate curator of the exhibition is Sara Day. An art historian, photo researcher, and writer, Ms. Day has a masters degree in art history from American University. She began work on the exhibition in April 1989 as coordinator for the project. Her duties soon expanded to include photo research for the book, and she set up a new structural organization for the project. In August she moved to the curatorial side of the team.

Joanne Freeman, a curator and writer, took over as coordinator in

(Cont. on p. 106)

Curators *(Cont. from p. 105)*
October, after finishing her work on another major Library exhibition. As administrative coordinator, she keeps the project on schedule, acting as liaison between the designers, curators, and various divisions in the Library.

Corinne Szabo, a graphic designer and picture researcher, also began work on the exhibition last spring doing photo research for the book. She has a masters degree in fine arts from American University. When the photo research for the book was finished, Ms. Szabo turned her talents to the selection, editing, and production of the film, TV, and radio segments for the exhibition.

Bucky Wall, technical consultant, has been working with Corinne Szabo to prepare the video disc and tape that will control the four audio-visual elements in the exhibition: the film and television clips, the audio excerpts from radio broadcasts, and the flashing lights and comments from the "paparazzi" figures that will line the stairway.

The designers of the exhibition are Benjamin Lawless and Jan Adkins. Mr. Lawless was at the National Museum of American History for many years as director of exhibitions and now runs his own design firm. Jan Adkins, formerly associate art director for the *National Geographic*, is working as associate designer on this project.

The curatorial staff: Bucky Wall (left), Ben Lawless, Jan Adkins, Corinne Szabo, David Halaas, Joanne Freeman, and Sara Day. Loren Ghiglione is not pictured.

Why "The American Journalist"?

The idea for the exhibition was Loren Ghiglione's. "I've always had an interest in the fictional journalist as well as the real journalist, and I thought it would be fun to mount such an exhibition at a museum in Washington in time for the 1990 ASNE convention. I proposed the idea to the ASNE board, and they were enthusiastic."

Mr. Ghiglione took the idea to officials at the Library of Congress, who were equally enthusiastic. He found a funding source in the Gannett Foundation, and then proceeded to write the book which is the companion volume to the exhibition.

Given the Library's thrust as an institution and the breadth of its collections, it was clear that the exhibition would have a strong historical focus in addition to telling the story of the American journalist in myth and reality.

"We wanted to do something that no one else had ever done—an exhibit on journalism that featured people," said Dr. Halaas.

The Making of the Exhibition

An important part of the process of creating this exhibition is the way everyone has worked together. Each of the members of the team has a specific responsibility, but they all come together to share ideas and decide what will work and what won't.

"It's a symbiotic relationship," said Dr. Halaas. "An idea can be tremendous, but you need the input of the design person at the same time to find out if it's possible."

And the designers need to be reminded continually of the content of the show, so that the design elements are in tune with the kinds of things being displayed.

"It's quite an imaginative group," commented Mr. Ghiglione. "There is a certain amount of fun in the show—and a good mix of ideas that we all brought to it."

The team also works closely with other exhibits-related personnel and with conservation, curatorial, and reference staff throughout the Library.

"From the beginning, we have all done what had to be done," added Dr. Halaas. "Ben and Jan came up with some major design elements to entice people into the exhibition and to make it lively and interesting and fun. We've all interacted with each other and had a good time in the process. This is a good working group."

The last word on the look of "The American Journalist" was from designer Ben Lawless: "If we can get everything we want, it's going to be one hell of a good-looking show."

—Helen Dalrymple

Excerpts from *The American Journalist: Paradox of the Press*

Following are excerpts from the introduction to The American Journalist: Paradox of the Press *by Loren Ghiglione. The book, published by the Library of Congress, is a companion volume to the exhibition.*

Three hundred years ago Boston's Benjamin Harris published *Publick Occurrences Both Forreign and Domestick*, a newspaper that would cure, he promised, "that Spirit of Lying, which prevails amongst us." Harris's paper for September 25, 1690, was scrawny—three printed pages and a blank one—but jammed with news.

The paper reported a suicide by hanging, the spread of a smallpox epidemic, and developments in the French and Indian wars. . . .

The paper also reported a rumor about improprieties by the King of France. The Massachusetts government, opposed to Harris's unauthorized printing of "Reflections of a very high nature," suppressed the paper. The man who wanted to cure the lying spirit ended his career in England hawking "Angelical Pills" and other patent medicines.

Harris's *Publick Occurrences*, North America's first newspaper, is often described by historians as the opening chapter in the evolution of the American journalist—an evolution marked by at least three kinds of change.

First, technological improvements have made the dictionary definition of news—"report of a recent event"—mean something quite different today than it meant three hundred years ago. During the late seventeenth century, news from Europe reached American audiences months after the event. Today television and radio reporters often broadcast news from Europe—or almost anyplace else—as the event unfolds.

Technological change has also transformed the journalist's work. Isaiah Thomas and other colonial printers set type by hand, one letter at a time, and pulled newspapers off their manual presses at the rate of only one hundred to two hundred sheets an hour. Much faster power presses of the early nineteenth century resulted in penny papers for almost everyone. They spurred the growth of armies of reporters who could fill the papers with fresh news. The telegraph, trans-Atlantic cable, wireless, telephone, computer, and communications satellite accelerated the pace of reporting. Developments in picture-making—from wood engraving to halftone to today's four-color electronic still video photography—enhanced the accuracy, availability, and freshness of images. And the ubiquity of radio and television led to July 21, 1969—the day pictures from the moon were first broadcast live.

The second kind of change has expanded journalists' freedom. In the era of Benjamin Harris, free speech had no legal standing. The trial, in 1735, of John Peter Zenger, editor and publisher of the *New York Weekly Journal*, focused attention on the principles of freedom of the press and the journalist's right to criticize government. Guarantees of press freedom were written into nine of the first thirteen state constitutions and into the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

Attacks on press freedom have been a constant of American history—from the suppression of *Publick Occurrences* . . . to the latest police searches of newsrooms for photos, videotapes and reporters' notes. But usually such attacks have been rebuffed by the Supreme Court. . . .

The third kind of change has affected the journalist's position in society. The American journalist, it could be said, began as a part-time amateur who put partisanship ahead of professionalism. . . . By the middle of the nineteenth century, however, the journalist saw himself less as opinion maker and more as news reporter. . . .

The portrayal of the journalist as an increasingly professional, increasingly objective, increasingly important chronicler who has benefited from greater press freedom and accelerating technological change, masks certain realities. It hides the paradoxical nature of the American journalist. . . .

Any generalization about journalists of this generation meets with a counter-generalization. Media mottos—the New York *Times*' slogan of "All the News That's Fit to Print," and the sign-off of "And that's the way it is" by CBS's Walter Cronkite, dean emeritus of newscasters—declare, in effect, that the American journalist's work is comprehensive, accurate, and authoritative.

But social scientists and even some newspeople do not see the journalist telling it as it is . . . . David Broder, the Washington *Post*'s national political correspondent, describes the newspaper that journalists create daily as "a partial, hasty, incomplete, inevitably somewhat flawed and inaccurate rendering of some of the things we've heard about in the past 24 hours. . . ."

Some contend that the journalist has an obligation to serve as society's watchdog. . . .

But other journalists contend that the press really acts less as critic—as agent of change—than as passive puppet. . . .

The aggressiveness of the reporter, some claim, helps keep government honest. . . .

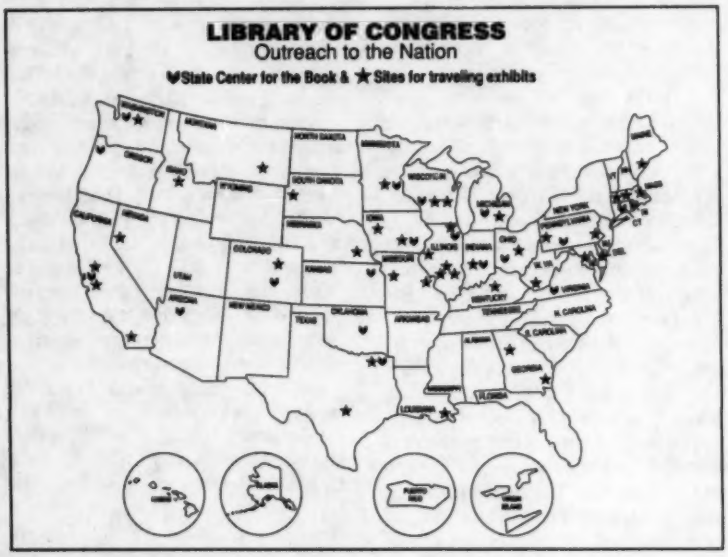
But others insist the press is an investigative pussycat—a timid lackey of the "state propaganda system"—regurgitating the viewpoints of government officials. . . .

Three centuries after the birth of the first American newspaper, the public is still deciding what kind of journalist it wants and what kind of freedom it will grant that journalist. A tug-of-war continues between the advocates of greater press freedom and those who prefer a less pugnacious, more "responsible" press. . . .

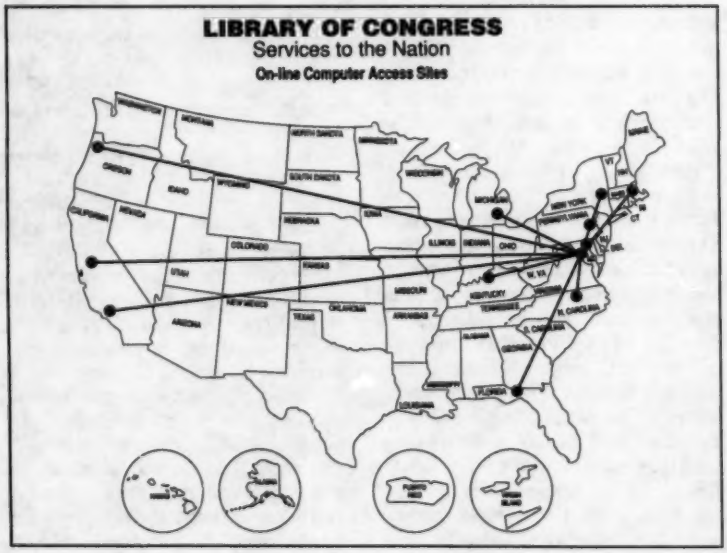
Resources *(Cont. from p. 102)*

authority of $253 million) saves the nation's public and academic libraries some $350 million every year because these libraries can use the cataloging records created by the Library of Congress rather than prepare original records for all of the materials they acquire.

Map A shows the number of public and academic libraries in every state which reported acquisitions statistics for books and other materials that they would have had to catalog themselves if the Library of Congress did not do the job.



Map B



Map C

Traveling Exhibitions

The Library of Congress shares the richness of its collections with the whole nation through its traveling exhibits program.

A major exhibition celebrating the 200th anniversary of the Congress, "To Make All Laws: The Congress of the United States, 1789–1989," opened at the Library of Congress in September 1989. A traveling version of that exhibition, using photo reproductions mounted on special freestanding panels, is now visiting 31 states around the country.

This traveling exhibition is cosponsored by the American Library Association and the Library of Congress, and it is made possible by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Other Library of Congress traveling exhibits, ranging from original engravings by contemporary Bulgarian printmakers to custom-printed photographs, are circulating in 13 other cities in the U.S.

Photo exhibits include White House newsphotographers' prize winners, pre-World War II scenes of the U.S., and pioneering color photographs of pre-revolutionary Russia.

Map B shows the sites for the current traveling exhibits.

State Centers for the Book

The Center for the Book in the Library of Congress was established by law in 1977 to stimulate public interest in books, reading, and libraries. It serves as a catalyst, working with other organizations to explore issues related to the crucial role of the printed word in our culture, to encourage reading, and to encourage research about books and reading.

Since 1984, 20 states have established statewide book centers that are affiliated with the Library's Center for the Book. These state centers use themes established by the Library of Congress and develop activities appropriate to their own state's book culture and literary heritage. Funding, staffing, and programming are the responsibilities of each state center.

Map B shows the location of the 20 state centers.

Online Computer Access

In September 1989 the Library of Congress went "online" with 14 libraries around the country.

In a pilot project to test dial-up access to the Library's computer databases, patrons in these 14 libraries can now get direct access to automated bibliographic, Congressional bill-status, copyright, and referral information from the Library of Congress.

The sites for "Project Rollup" include two Federal libraries and 12 public and university libraries. All of these institutions have long experience with online database access, and the necessary equipment to connect with the Library of Congress system; they have made a commitment to pay for the telecommunications costs involved.

Map C shows the sites of the 12 non-Federal libraries that are participating in Project Rollup.

Exchange of Cataloging Information

For more than ten years a number of research libraries and institutions around the nation have participated in a cooperative cataloging project with the Library of Congress to assist in the creation of bibliographic records for books, serials, and more recently, special format materials such as sheet music.

Through the National Coordinated Cataloging Operations (NACO), some 50 participants now establish and contribute name authority records to the national files so that they can be used by libraries around the country in creating permanent bibliographic records.

In addition, eight of the NACO members also create full bibliographic records for books, and some 15–20 members create bibliographic records for serial publications.

These records become part of the Library of Congress automated bibliographic database. All of these institutions are playing a major role in assisting the Library of Congress in its cataloging operations.

Map D shows the location of the NACO libraries and specialized institutions that participate in this cooperative cataloging project with the Library of Congress.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
Services to the Nation
◆Research Libraries – Exchange of Cataloging Information, & ✕ Interlibrary Loans

Map D

Interlibrary Loans

Libraries in every state of the nation are eligible to borrow books from the Library of Congress for their users. The materials they request from the Library are those that are not easily available elsewhere. Last year the Library of Congress processed almost 35,000 interlibrary loan requests.

Map D provides visual evidence that library users from every state were able to borrow materials from the Library of Congress that they were not able to get in any other way.

State Reference and Referral Program

The Library of Congress supports the State Reference and Referral Program, in which 49 of the 50 states participate. The purpose of the program is to provide more efficient service to individuals who write to the Library of Congress or to their own library with reference questions.

When a letter is received in the Library of Congress that can be more efficiently answered by a state library agency somewhere else in the country, it is routed to that library for reply and the sender of the letter

(Cont. on p. 110)

Map E

Resources *(Cont. from p. 109)*
is informed of where the letter has been referred. Conversely, state libraries may refer letters that they receive to the Library of Congress reference unit if they can be more appropriately answered by the Library.

Under the terms of the reference correspondence agreements, all participating libraries agree to give priority to referred reference letters.

Map E shows that all of the states except for Hawaii participate in the State Reference and Referral Program with the Library of Congress.

Surplus Book Donations

The Library of Congress donates materials it does not need for its own collections to nonprofit, educational, tax-exempt organizations.

Representatives of such organizations must come to the Library of Congress to select the items they want, and they are responsible for the cost of shipping the books to their organizations.

These surplus materials come from three principal sources: from weeding the Library's collections (superseded reference works, for example); from other Federal agencies (that are required by law to send their surplus materials to the Library of Congress); and from the copyright deposit and Cataloging in Publication programs (copies received from publishers for cataloging purposes).

The Library's surplus books and magazines are first used for exchange purposes—to get other materials that the Library needs for its own collections. The second priority is other Federal libraries—to fill in gaps in their collections. Once selections have been made for these purposes, eligible nonprofit educational organizations may select from the Library's surplus materials for their own use.

Map E shows that educational organizations in every state but Kansas and Oregon took advantage of this surplus book program last year.

Foreign Acquisition Program

For its own collections, the Library of Congress buys materials from other countries all over the world. Through its foreign acquisition program, the Library assists 62 major American research libraries across the United States by acquiring foreign materials for their collections.

The Library of Congress also supplies catalog cards with the books they purchase for these other libraries. Participating libraries pay the cost of the publications for their organizations, plus administrative costs incurred by the Library of Congress in providing the service.

Because the Library has its own field offices in six countries and works with local book dealers, it can purchase materials at much better prices than the individual research libraries would be able to manage on their own. The Library of Congress estimates that the savings realized by the 62 participating libraries in 1989 amounted to $2 to $4 million.

Map F shows the location of the 62 libraries that participate in the Library's foreign acquisition program.

Reader Services to Blind and Physically Handicapped Individuals

The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS/BPH) in the Library of Congress has been managing a free national reading service since 1931 for Americans who cannot read a standard printed book.

Today the selection of titles, the setting of production standards, and the manufacture of braille and audio books together with the necessary sound reproduction machines, are all the responsibility of NLS/BPH. The service also publishes informational materials and catalogs.

The actual distribution of reading materials to blind and physically handicapped individuals (except for U.S. citizens living abroad and in the case of music materials) is done

through a network of some 160 libraries around the country.

There are three NLS/BPH multistate centers—North, West, and Midlands/South—which serve as warehouses and distribution points for the regional libraries in their areas. A total of 56 regional libraries, which generally act as the state library agencies for the program, are responsible for book circulation, outreach, publicity, equipment assignment, publications distribution, reader advisory service, reference, and production of local interest materials.

Direct service to the user is provided by the subregional libraries—usually local public libraries. Their collections generally include only current recorded books; braille readers request their titles directly from the regional library closest to them. The subregional libraries provide book services, publicity, and reader assistance; they also enlist public and volunteer support for their programs.

In 1989 NLS/BPH had a readership of 712,000 that took advantage of the free reading service and received some 20 million books and magazines on flexible disks, cassettes, or in braille.

Map G shows the location of the 160 regional and subregional libraries in the NLS/BPH network.

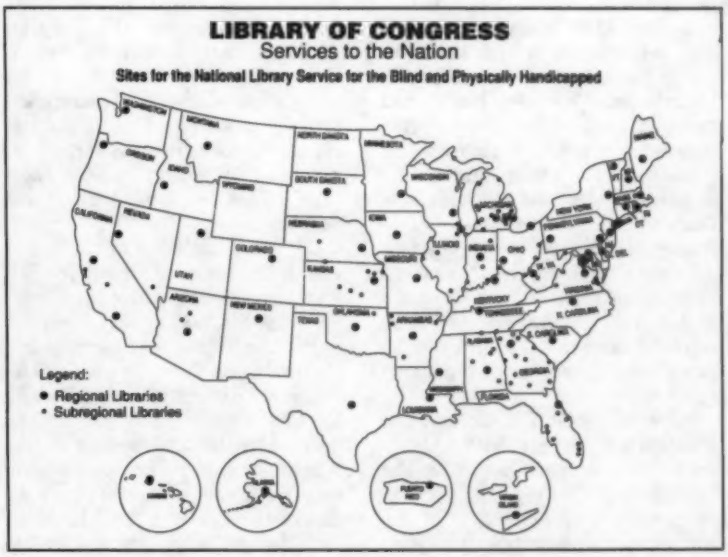
Sharing Resources in the Future

In outlining his vision for the future of the Library during his February testimony, Dr. Billington said, "Up to now, our government through its national library has been able to sustain in one place a universal collection—in almost every format, every language, and every subject. This central knowledge base is unique in the world—and utterly irreplaceable. It constitutes the living intellectual core of America's future in this age of information."

In the past, scholars and users have had to come to Washington, D.C., in order to take advantage of the riches of the Library of Congress. This is changing. As Dr. Billington noted, "technology—the electronic storage, selection, and transmission of information—will make it possible for the Library of Congress to become a library without walls. This library will increasingly serve the

(Cont. on p. 113)

Map F


LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
Services to the Nation
Sites for the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped
Legend:
• Regional Libraries
• Subregional Libraries

Map G

Hiroshi Inose Presents Inaugural Mansfield Lecture

Hiroshi Inose

The inaugural Mansfield American-Pacific Lecture at the Library of Congress was delivered on January 23 by Hiroshi Inose, director general of the Japanese Ministry of Education's National Center for Science Information System in Tokyo.

The Mansfield American-Pacific Lecture series has been established by the Mansfield Center for Pacific Affairs to provide a platform for prominent American and Asian leaders to address subjects of importance to the two countries.

Each year the center will select an Asian to deliver the Mansfield American-Pacific Lecture in Washington, D.C., and an American counterpart to deliver a lecture in the capital of the country of the Asian speaker.

Stephen Jay Gould, the eminent Harvard scientist and writer, delivered the inaugural lecture at the Science Council of Japan in Tokyo in November 1989. The title of his lecture was "Creativity in Evolution and Human Innovation." The topic of Dr. Inose's speech at the Library was "Creativity and Technological Innovation: A Japanese Perspective."

Dr. Inose is one of Japan's leaders in the field of science and technology. He has received many awards—including the Second Marconi International Fellowship and the Japan Academy Prize—for his work on digital communication technology and road traffic control. He is professor emeritus at the University of Tokyo and a foreign associate of the National Academy of Sciences.

Dr. Inose has been director general of the National Center for Science Information System since 1987. From 1984 to 1987 he was chairman of the Committee for Scientific and Technological Policy of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development.

The Mansfield Center for Pacific Affairs is the public policy and international program arm of the Maureen and Mike Mansfield Foundation, a private institution established in 1983 to honor the Mansfields. Mike Mansfield served Montana in Congress for 34 years (16 of them as majority leader) before becoming U.S. Ambassador to Japan, where he served for 11 years before retiring in 1988.

Cosponsors of the Mansfield American-Pacific Lectures include the International House of Japan, the Science Council of Japan, the Engineering Academy of Japan, and the MIT-Japan Program in Science, Technology, and Management.

Additional Reports From IFLA

National Libraries Standing Committee

The National Libraries Standing Committee held meetings on August 19 and 24, 1989, during the 55th Council and General Conference of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) in Paris, France.

The standing committee selected its officers for the period 1989 to 1991. Benedik Rugaas of Finland was elected chair, and Maria Luisa Cabral of Portugal was elected to her second term as secretary.

The principal topic of discussion was the planning for the program meetings for IFLA 1990 (in Stockholm) and IFLA 1991 (in Moscow). It was decided that the Stockholm program would concentrate on cooperation among national libraries and continue with the theme, "Management for Change," with speakers from the Nordic countries.

The exploitation and preservation of national collections was selected as the topic for the Moscow program. It was hoped that by 1991 guidelines for the topic could be prepared.

Section of National Libraries

The Division of General Research Libraries, Section of National Libraries, sponsored Session 127 at IFLA on August 23. The speakers

discussed institutional change at the national library level.

The first talk, "National Library and Information Needs: Alternative Ways of Meeting Them, with Special Reference to the Role of National Libraries," was given by the section chairman, Maurice B. Line of the British Library Document Supply Centre.

He suggested that it is desirable to identify library needs that should be met at the national level and then analyze alternatives for meeting those needs. Only after this analysis, said Mr. Line, can it be assumed that the national library should meet every library and information need; some needs involve the national library, while other needs can be met by other libraries or organizations.

Librarian of Congress James H. Billington gave the second talk, titled, "Managing Change in National Libraries: The Library of Congress."

He provided a summary of the Library's review effort, begun in December 1987, toward an organizational concept that focuses on the future of the organization. Strategic planning is integral to the shaping of new service units. The values and the mission of the institution call for a flexible, participatory, and team-oriented approach to service rather than a rigid and hierarchical approach to service.

Emmanuel Le Roy Ladurie, Administrateur général of the Bibliothèque nationale, made a speech titled "La Maîtrise du changement: tentatives et réflexions à la Bibliothèque nationale de Paris" ["Managing Change: Approaches and Considerations at the Bibliothèque nationale of Paris"].

The Bibliothèque nationale was faced with the need to adapt to changing administrative frameworks and management methods while preparing to augment services to an ever-expanding public. On July 13, 1988, the president of the Republic announced the construction of a new national library, the Bibliothèque de France, presented as a continuation of the Bibliothèque nationale.

This ambitious project coincided with a major reconsideration of the role of libraries brought about by new technologies. As a result, it has stimulated the Bibliothèque nationale to reexamine its missions and the means by which they may be accomplished.

Mr. Le Roy Ladurie suggested that the Bibliothèque nationale needed to formulate a strategic plan designed to foster a better organization of functions. The objectives of the plan would be to promote a rich acquisition of documents, rapid production and diffusion of information, ease of access to materials, and sound administrative and financial management.

The fourth speaker, Kenneth Cooper, Director of the British Library, spoke on the topic "Managing Change in National Libraries: The British Library."

Mr. Cooper stated that because yesterday's answers will not meet tomorrow's needs, the British Library has taken the opportunity to explore institutional change in the face of social and political realities. At the British Library, managing change is about encouraging, enabling, and equipping the staff to provide better results in terms of the quality of its public service.

The last speaker of the session was Gyula Juhász, Librarian of the National Széchényi Library and director of the Institute for Hungarian Studies, Budapest.

In "The National Széchényi Library as a Research Centre," Dr. Juhász spoke of the inevitability of change, especially in times of technological development as well as social and economic transformations. National libraries must respond to those changes or face isolation from the scholarly and professional life of the country.

A major goal of the National Széchényi Library has been to incorporate research activities into the services provided by the national library. A first step was the establishment of the Institute for Hungarian Studies.

The theme of institutional change at the national library level generated many good questions from the floor. Session 127 promoted a greater understanding of how national libraries, each with its unique national identity, are responding to the changing demands of their informational role within society.

—Henriette D. Avram

Resources *(Cont. from p. 111)*

American people nationwide through a sophisticated network of local libraries which will be the community outlets funneling knowledge from the Library of Congress to local users."

The Librarian continued, "In the 21st Century this Library and smaller research libraries will become the engines of increased, knowledge-based productivity in every sector. The Library of Congress will make available electronic surrogates of important selected collections for local use at other research libraries and at educational institutions. This will promote resource sharing . . . and there will be substantial savings for the entire country."

Many of these savings are already being realized. From cooperative cataloging to services to blind and physically handicapped persons, from helping local literacy programs to acquisition of books overseas, the Library of Congress is already saving institutions and individuals millions of dollars every year and helping communities across the nation to build their own knowledge base.

STAFF NEWS

Charlotte Givens Marks 25 Years of Service

Register of Copyrights Ralph Oman presents a 25-year Federal Service Award pin to Ms. Givens.

Charlotte Givens, a senior attorney in the Copyright General Counsel's Office, was recently recognized for 25 years of Federal service. She has spent nearly half of those years as a copyright lawyer, but she began as a music teacher.

That initial career choice was influenced strongly by Ms. Givens' early education: her mother was a teacher, and her father the principal, at the school she attended in Sherman, Tex.

She graduated first in her class, and went on to earn an undergraduate degree in music at Howard University. She began teaching in 1963, two days after receiving her graduate degree in music literature from the University of Michigan.

At the end of that year she moved from Michigan to Washington, D.C., and worked briefly for the Democratic National Committee. In September 1964, she began teaching music in the D.C. public schools, which at that time counted as Federal service.

Ms. Givens said she began to explore other career possibilities "after directing *Once Upon a Mattress* one too many times." She decided to study law, thinking that it might complement her background in art and music.

She continued teaching at Western High School (now the Duke Ellington School for the Arts) while attending law school at night at George Washington University (1971–74). It was during a course taught by a former Register of Copyrights, the late George Cary, that she became particularly interested in copyright law.

Ms. Givens joined the Library in 1975 as a copyright examiner in the Music Section of the Copyright Office. She went on to hold positions as performing arts attorney and as supervisory copyright examiner in the Visual Arts Section before becoming an attorney with the Copyright General Counsel's Office in 1985.

Ms. Givens was promoted to her current position as a senior attorney in 1988. Her recent projects have included writing the Copyright Office publications on the Berne Convention. She also made eight presentations at a major conference in Lagos, Nigeria, that was held for the purpose of educating Nigerian attorneys, librarians, publishers, and government officials about how to enforce that country's new copyright laws.

Music remains an important part of Ms. Givens' life, and she is a leader in several music programs at Plymouth Congregational Church in northeast Washington, D.C. She also gives a great deal of time to other church activities and is active in the Federal Bar Association.

The Overseas Career Of Eunice Gupta

The LC Information Bulletin *recently received this report on the career of Eunice Stutzman Gupta, who retired in September 1988 after 26 years of service with the Library's overseas program.*

Eunice Stutzman joined the Library of Congress in 1962, when the Library's overseas program was in its infancy. Fresh from her native Wisconsin, Ms. Stutzman was posted to the Library's field office in New Delhi, India, as a cataloging specialist. She was to be instrumental in a long journey toward machine-readable cataloging and other advances for that field office.

Indeed, Ms. Stutzman's arrival in New Delhi was the beginning of a career that would span 26 years and significantly affect development in several field offices. It was also the beginning of a new life for Ms. Stutzman: a year after arriving in New Delhi she married her Hindi teacher, Deen Gupta.

In addition to training and supervising catalogers, Mrs. Gupta did pioneering work in designing and producing an accessions list for South Asia. This was a model for accessions lists produced by other field offices. These lists have proved

STAFF NEWS

to be valuable acquisitions tools for thousands of libraries throughout the world needing information about publishing in countries without adequate national bibliographies.

Mrs. Gupta was appointed field director of the New Delhi office in 1973. The following year she was transferred to Jakarta, Indonesia, to direct the field office there.

By 1978 Mrs. Gupta had been overseas for 16 years and she returned to the United States for a two-year tour in Washington, D.C. She went back to Asia in 1980 to head the Karachi, Pakistan, field office, which she directed until her retirement in 1988.

While in Karachi, Mrs. Gupta rendered the Library a valuable service by bringing organization to the accounting system whereby the Library reimburses the Department of State for various kinds of administrative support. Her attentiveness in this area resulted in the implementation of many efficient procedures which served as a model for other field directors.

She also began a cooperative acquisitions program for Iran and oversaw the transition from P.L. 480 financing to appropriated funding.

Mrs. Gupta's contributions to the overseas program were enormous. Her energetic and conscientious work produced lasting changes in cataloging, acquisitions, and participant programs.

In retirement Mrs. Gupta and her husband are dividing their time among Florida, Wisconsin, and New Delhi. They have two children, Ajay and Suzy.

Staff Activities

Ralph Oman, Register of Copyrights, and **Lewis Flacks,** a policy planning advisor in the Copyright Office, served in Geneva on the U.S. delegation of the second session of the Committee of Governmental Experts on Model Legislation in the Field of Copyright, November 3–10, 1989. The World Intellectual Property Organization sponsored the meeting.

Mr. Oman was also keynote speaker at the Prentice Hall seminar titled "Contemporary Copyright Issues—Focus on Work-for-Hire Doctrine after *CCNV v. Reid.*" The seminar was held in Los Angeles, Calif., on December 1, 1989.

Marcia Smith, specialist in aerospace policy, Science Policy Research Division, Congressional Research Service (CRS), has been selected to receive a 1990 Stellar Award from the Rotary National Award for Space Achievement Foundation.

The award goes to "individuals who, throughout their professional careers, have made significant contributions to the nation's space program and the aerospace community at large."

Ms. Smith, who joined CRS in 1974, is one of the nation's leading experts on U.S. and foreign space programs and policy. She took a leave of absence in 1985 to serve as executive director of the National Commission on Space.

Social Responsibility Is Lecture Topic March 29

A lecture titled "Social Responsibility: An Agenda for the Future" will be presented by Patricia Glass Schuman on Thursday, March 29, noon to 1 p.m., in the Mumford Room. The program is sponsored by the Library of Congress Professional Association (LCPA) and is open to all staff members.

Ms. Schuman, president of Neal-Schuman Publishers, Inc., has written and lectured extensively about social responsibility issues and librarianship. This year she is a candidate for vice president/president-elect of the American Library Association.

Parking Applications Due by March 23

Integrated Support Services (ISS) is conducting its semiannual review of parking space assignments for employees' passenger vehicles and motorcycles. The deadline for receipt of applications is 4:30 p.m., Friday, March 23.

Library staff members who wish to be considered for parking privileges should submit Form 27/55 (rev. 8/86), "Request for Reserved Parking Space," to ISS, Room LM G03. Forms should be available in division offices.

Applications received after the deadline date will be considered only after the initial assignments have been made and the waiting list has been accommodated. The waiting list is comprised of applications that were received by the deadline but did not meet enough of the criteria to receive a parking space during the initial assignments.

Questions regarding the eligibility of a carpool for a parking space should be directed to Delores Clipper, ISS, ext. 77512.

Correction

In a recent "Personnel Changes" column (LC *Information Bulletin,* February 12, p. 79) the resignation listing for Marie E. Whited should have read GS–12, not GS–9.

Staff Carpool Locator

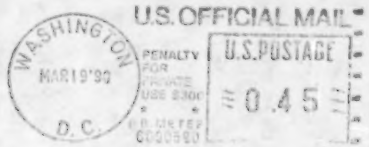
Established carpool from Falls Church/Arlington area seeks rider/driver. Flexitime, 7:30 a.m.–4 p.m. Call John Martin, ext. 78130.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
OFFICE SYSTEMS SERVICES
PRINTING AND PROCESSING SECTION
WASHINGTON, DC 20540

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE $300

250

Books Foster
Freedom with
Dignity



FIRST CLASS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
INFORMATION BULLETIN
ISSN 0041-7904

If you wish to be removed from the mailing list for this publication check here ☐ and return this page to the above address. If change is required enter on address label and return.

0163206 005
Univ Microfilms International
ATTN Serials Acquisitions Dept
300 North Zeeb Road
Ann Arbor MI 48106